

## THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

The total increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States in the last three years was \$570,000,000.

The modern pirate operates on a steam launch and his booty is valuable machinery. How extremely matter of fact and commonplace!

It is funny that China should have discovered that the earth is a globe 2000 years before the so-called civilized nations ever suspected it.

The young King of Spain does not play golf. This, by the way, is the only news of consequence that has come from Spain in a long time.

Cotton may no longer be king, but it is still a princely product. Our exports of unmanufactured cotton last year amounted to more than \$240,000,000.

The late census proves that the United States contains a greater number of cities with a population of over 10,000 inhabitants than any other country except China.

There is unusual activity among inventors at present in the effort to produce machines for mathematical purposes, and perhaps the largest number of applications received at the patent office for any one line of inventions these days are patents for improvements on adding machines.

One of the amusing features of a popular farce comedy is the stealing of a hot kitchen stove, but it remained for some enterprising Montana thieves to get away with \$3000 worth of gold amalgam red hot from the retort. It would be interesting to know how they suddenly reduced the temperature of this loot.

From the list of peddlers have come some of the greatest captains of finance. Jay Gould began business as a peddler of rat traps, while Collis P. Huntington's first business venture was as a peddler of clocks. They sold excellent rat traps and clocks, and thus laid the foundation of their mammoth fortunes.

The San Francisco Call takes occasion to throw this light on the character of a newspaper: "It is a member of the social state with no lower function in morals than the pulpit itself, and, through its superior command of publicity, with a greater power for usefulness, provided it be controlled by purity and courage."

There are many people who pass through exposures to contagion of typhoid fever and kindred diseases without suffering the least harm. This offer leads them to deny the existence of the dangers on which physicians insist so strenuously. Professor Virchow, of the University of Berlin, has published an article in which he accounts for the immunity of the many who withstand exposure by saying that a person in perfect health has no cause to fear microbes.

It is a fact that many young men to-day desire to reach the goal of success at once, and success, as they understand it, means the acquisition of great wealth. That such young men should rail at the modern methods of business is entirely natural, for, except in rare instances, great fortunes are made only by exceptionally able men, who are ready if need be to work like a galley slave twelve or fourteen hours a day for the best part of their lives, observes the New York Tribune.

President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, recently delivered an address before the University of West Virginia on "The American University and Patriotism." He said, in brief: "The higher, the larger, the finer the motive, the greater is the appeal which it makes to the heart of the college man. The universities have ever been the nurse of the widest spirit of humanity. In feudal times they were a protest against feudalism, and in modern times and over the modern world they have embodied the aggressive spirit. Liberty and humanity have been and are the rallying cries of the college man. The universities were on the side of the people in the struggle of democracy in France. The universities fought for national unity in Italy. In Russia the universities represent the wisest and most serious endeavor for national enlightenment. In Germany the universities are the least tolerant of all repressive measures which impair the freedom of either teaching or learning."

## A BILL

### To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified, without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storing, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of such milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia, or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome, and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "skimmed milk;" but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon duly authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District, shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has been painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer. No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

## GREENLAND'S EAST COAST.

Lieut. Andrup Will Try to Outline the Unknown Part of It.

There is a part of the east coast of southern Greenland that has not yet been visited by any explorer. Quite a number of Arctic investigators have been north and others south of it, but the region between 69 degrees and 67 degrees 22 minutes north latitude, a distance of about 100 miles, is as yet entirely unknown. A year ago this time Lieut. Andrup explored a part of it last year and now he will return to complete the work. Andrup is an officer in the Danish royal navy. The work he was detailed to do last year was very successfully carried out. He mapped the east coast from 65 degrees 45 minutes to 67 degrees 22 minutes north latitude. He will leave Copenhagen this month on the steamer Antarctic with three companions and his intention is to go ashore near the sixty-ninth parallel, and will then travel south between the island and the coast ice. His destination is Angmagalik (65 degrees 45 minutes), the only settlement in east Greenland. During this journey he will pass all along the unexplored coast. While he is on this mission a party of five naturalists on the Antarctic will travel north to the entrance to Scoresby sound for the purpose of studying natural history and exploring the northern floods if the condition of the ice permits. At the end of August the Antarctic will go to Iceland to take on a supply of coal, and then will proceed to Angmagalik to meet Lieut. Andrup. It may be that the ice will prevent Andrup from reaching that station this fall. In this case he will have to camp where winter overtakes him and will resume his route toward the south next year. Arctic ice experts are very much afraid that the ice conditions will not be favorable this season, and some of them predict that Andrup will not be able to go as far south as Angmagalik, but that he will be compelled, like Lieut. Ryder in 1891, to winter on the bleak coast.—New York Sun.

## AFRICAN DIAMONDS.

First Discovered by an Irishman, John O'Reilly.

Mr. John O'Reilly, who had occasion in the winter of 1887 to do business in the Hopetown District of Griqualand West, on the other side of the Vaal river, first discovered diamonds in South Africa. He passed a night at the house of Schalk van Niekerk, a Dutch farmer. While bartering with the Boer and his wife O'Reilly's attention was attracted by a game the children were playing, being particularly struck with the peculiar transparency of one of the pebbles used in the game. Though O'Reilly had never seen a diamond in the rough he expressed an opinion that the pebble played with by the children was really the precious gem. The farmer ridiculed the idea, saying O'Reilly might have it if he cared for the rubbish, adding that there were plenty more of them in the river clay. O'Reilly accepted it on the understanding that if it turned out to be a diamond the farmer should receive half the sum. At Colesburg it was submitted to experts, most of whom denied it being of much value, but Dr. Atherstone, of Grahams-town, pronounced it to be a veritable diamond weighing 2 3/4 karats and worth £500. The then governor of the Cape, Sir Philip Wodehouse, bought it for that sum. Diamonds afterwards were found in the mud walls of native huts, and this led to the opening of the dry diggings where now stand Du Toits Pan, De Beers, Kimberley, Bultfontein and the Premier mine.

## Ignored Husband Fifteen Years.

Mrs. Therest Lynch, known in New York city and the east generally as the "Queen of Diamonds," was in court the other day, and it then became known that for fifteen years she has not exchanged a word with her husband. Mrs. Lynch is one of the best judges of diamonds in America, and is several times a millionaire by trading in the gems.

## Amelia E. Barr.

Amelia E. Barr, who has been the mother of fourteen children, has written thirty-two books, prepared a professor for Princeton college, and at three score years of age is a superb picture of vitality—as fresh and sweet of heart as a young girl.

## CIVILIZING ALASKA.

What Our Bureau of Education Is Doing For the Natives.

Dr. W. T. Harris writes as follows in *Innslee's Magazine*: "In Alaska the entire work of education is under the direction of the United States Bureau of Education."

"Alaska is a big rock, covering 400,000 square miles, that is covered with moss in the most barren places. It is the kind of moss that the reindeer eat. The human being can live on moss, also, but it is better to have the reindeer eat the moss and provide man with meat and milk."

"In the work of education in Alaska the object has been to prepare the natives to take up the industries and modes of life of the States, and to induce them to discontinue their ancient tribal customs. It had been obvious from the beginning of the Government subsidies in 1885-86 that there should be not only education in the elementary English branches, but also a training in the employments of civilized life. From the first at all the missions established by different religious denominations there was instruction in cooking, housekeeping and clothes-making. Then followed more careful education in the trades of carpentering, blacksmithing and shoe-making, under the direction of the Bureau of Education, which subsidized for this purpose the Presbyterian Industrial School at Sitka. It was believed that if the natives of Alaska could be taught to use the English language, be brought under Christian influence by the missionaries and be trained in suitable forms of industry, the increasing white population of Alaska, composed of immigrants from the States, would be able to employ them in mining, transportation and the production of food. It was found, however, that in order to reach the thousands of primitive inhabitants of Alaska, something entirely out of the ordinary in educational methods must serve as a beginning. The idea of introducing herds of reindeer and of persuading the natives to care for them was first considered in 1891. This plan was suggested by Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Captain Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear. Forty thousand natives engaged in reindeer herding and transportation would not only be brought a step further toward civilization, but would furnish the contingent needed to make possible the mining industry. After four years of experiments it became certain that this project would prove a success."

## How He Wakes Up the Tramps.

The policeman who makes the round of Madison Square Park early in the morning has a duty he rather enjoys. It is to wake up the tramps and loiterers who sleep on the benches "between rounds." He has employed several methods of arousing the sleepers. One of the favorite ways was to walk close to the benches and tread on their toes. Another was to rap on their hats with his club. The latest and most approved plan, affording more amusement to the sturdy cop than to the unhappy tramp, is to hold a small bottle of ammonia under their noses as he passes by in the early dawn. This wakes them up quickly, and most effectively, and the bewildered expression on the face of the suddenly aroused sleeper is a real ray of sunshine to lighten the way of the policeman through a day of hard work, such as conversing with nursemaids, eating apples and peanuts from the Italians' push carts and telling small boys to "gwan."—New York Mail and Express.

## A Skillful Road Builder.

"There lives near my home," said a resident of Rockland, Me., a man named Edwin McIntyre, who leads a hermit life and has a queer hobby. One of the prettiest and best kept pieces of road in Maine passes in front of his lonely retreat. It has been built by Mr. McIntyre, who for the last twenty-five years has, when not otherwise engaged, employed his time picking up rocks and stones near his home and pounding them into pebbles, which he has put in the highway. In twenty-five years' time he estimates that he has pounded 350,000 stones and made them ready for road use. The town authorities, recognizing the value of the work, have for several years compensated the man by giving him his road tax. He claims that he has already placed on the road twenty cords of these manufactured stones. Other towns in Maine envy Rockland such a faithful and skillful road builder."—Washington Star.

## A Cat Worth Having.

J. C. Packard possesses a large mongrel cat that has an excellent prospect of becoming famous. The cat is developing into an excellent watchdog, if the expression may be permitted. Several times recently strangers have been prevented from going to the house by Tommy's hostile demonstrations. The cat has a particularly bitter dislike for peddlers, and when any one of the description appears there is an immediate attack. The cat doesn't stop for preliminaries, but spits and snarls and growls and defies the world to come on. From a commanding position on the highest top of the porch he is master of the situation, and the unwelcome visitor is glad to retreat. Just what the cat would do under contrary circumstances is unknown; no one has been brave enough to find out.—Santa Barbara Press.

## Mighty Tips.

When a waiter in a San Francisco hotel was offered \$40 a month, with board and lodgings to go into household service in Honolulu, his answer was that he could not afford the change, because his tips far exceeded the proposed wages.—Chicago Times-Herald.